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Coordination questions: New Partnership for Africa's Development

United Nations system support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report provides an overview of activities undertaken by the United Nations system in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) since June 2017. It is organized around the nine realigned clusters adopted by the Regional Coordination Mechanism of the United Nations entities working in Africa at its eighteenth session, in 2017.

During the reporting period, the United Nations system continued to support the implementation of NEPAD, Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Africa. In line with the Secretary-General's vision, the United Nations and the African Union signed two joint cooperation frameworks: the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, in April 2017, and the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda, in January 2018.

The report underlines the need for United Nations entities to further enhance coordination and coherence in supporting the development of Africa and calls for more support in mobilizing resources, enhancing partnerships and improving synergies and coordination in the implementation of all development frameworks.

* The dates for the substantive session are tentative.
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I. Introduction

1. At its forty-fifth session, the Committee for Programme and Coordination recommended that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to report to the Committee at its forty-sixth session, and annually thereafter, on the support provided by the United Nations system to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) (see A/60/16, para. 237). The recommendation was endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 72/9.

II. Support for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

2. The present report highlights activities implemented by the United Nations system in support of NEPAD since June 2017, organized around nine realigned thematic clusters and topics corresponding to the priorities of NEPAD, Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was prepared on the basis of inputs received from United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and from departments of the Secretariat in response to the request by the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa for contributions with respect to key activities, programmes and projects implemented in the period 2017–2018. In line with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Coordination, the report presents results and impact in both qualitative and quantitative terms.

3. The report benefited from the preparatory work for the third report of the United Nations monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development.

A. Sustainable and inclusive economic growth, industry, trade, agriculture and agro-processing and regional integration

4. With a view to promoting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) organized three meetings in 2017 under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council. The first event, held in Senegal in March 2017, brought a regional perspective to the challenges and opportunities related to achieving Goal 9 of the Sustainable Development Goals, especially in Africa. At the second event, held in Zimbabwe in April 2017, the contributions of agriculture and agro-industries to sustainable and resilient food systems and the achievement of Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals were discussed. Those two preparatory events culminated in the special meeting of the Economic and Social Council in May 2017. As a result, two initiatives, the UNIDO Programme for Country Partnership and the Accelerated Agriculture and Agro-industry Development Initiative PLUS of FAO and UNIDO, were scaled up for the achievement of Goal 9, thereby meeting aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063. The outcome fed into the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2017.

5. In October 2017, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa organized, in collaboration with ECA, the Department of Public Information, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism and the African Union Commission, a high-level event on financing infrastructure and agricultural development in Africa. In order to mobilize financing for the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda, participants in the event called for domestic resource mobilization to be increased through eliminating illicit financial flows and reducing excessive tax incentives for foreign direct investment, while leveraging official development aid for financing infrastructure development and enhancing market access for African agricultural products.

6. During the integration segment of the Economic and Social Council in May 2017, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa organized a special session on eradicating poverty in Africa to highlight efforts to adopt an integrated and holistic approach to poverty and sustainable development while aligning Agenda 2063 with the 2030 Agenda. In December 2017, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ECA, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, UNDP and the International Organization of la Francophonie organized a symposium on governance for the implementation of the sustainable development commitments in Africa, held in Addis Ababa, to further promote the joint implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.

7. During the high-level political forum on sustainable development in 2017, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, together with Austria and Zambia, organized a side event to discuss how landlocked developing countries could leverage multi-stakeholder partnerships and public-private partnerships to strengthen infrastructure, industrialization and innovation in support of the achievement of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024, Goal 9 of the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063.

8. The United Nations Global Compact organized several events, including one entitled "Responsible business forum: making global goals local business" in November 2017, to enhance private sector engagement and promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to address key challenges and opportunities across the Sustainable Development Goals.

9. In support of the third Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 2016–2025, UNIDO organized, in collaboration with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the African Union, ECA and the African Development Bank, a high-level event entitled "From political commitments to actions on the ground" in September 2017, with a view to reaffirming the commitment towards socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable industrialization in Africa.

10. UNIDO organized a symposium entitled "African industrial development: a precondition for an effective and sustainable Continental Free Trade Area" in Vienna and a high-level event on the same theme, in partnership with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the African Union Commission and UNCTAD, in New York, identifying opportunities of the Continental Free Trade Area for maximizing intra-African trade and enhancing competitiveness. In order to support inclusive and sustainable industrial development in Africa, UNIDO has been implementing 239 projects, the Programme for Country Partnership and 19 country programmes.

11. In the trade sector, in July 2017, the World Trade Organization (WTO) held its sixth Global Review on Aid for Trade, during which a joint report of WTO and ECA

entitled "Promoting connectivity in Africa: the role of Aid for Trade in boosting intra-African trade", showcasing African responses to the Aid for Trade monitoring and evaluation exercise, was launched. Aid for Trade benefiting Africa amounted to $14.1 billion in 2015, close to 35 per cent of total Aid for Trade flows, with most of the funds allocated to economic infrastructure and road transport.

12. Through its Automated System for Customs Data programme, UNCTAD enhanced the capacity of 27 African countries to increase revenue collection and reduce clearing times and costs, thereby supporting Goal 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals and aspiration 2 of Agenda 2063.

13. The Standards and Trade Development Facility assisted African countries with compliance with international sanitary and phytosanitary standards for trade and sustainable development, approving eight new grants for African countries, including grants to strengthen phytosanitary capacity and promote trade from Guinea, reduce aflatoxin contamination in maize in Burkina Faso, prioritize sanitary and phytosanitary investments for market access and value chains in Madagascar, improve the safety and quality of Penja pepper in Cameroon and develop a digital system for pest surveillance and seed traceability in Nigeria.

14. In the agriculture sector, World Bank lending for agriculture and rural development to sub-Saharan African countries amounted to $1.7 billion from July 2016 to June 2017 and stood at $600 million from July 2017 to January 2018. The World Bank provided support along the whole agriculture and agribusiness value chain by employing a food systems approach, focusing on the increased adoption and use of climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies.

15. Through the Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa programme, the International Trade Centre (ITC) helped Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to increase the value of business transactions with India to create jobs and opportunities in agriculture, horticulture, leather and information technology.

16. The Enhanced Integrated Framework has been collaborating with FAO to support better trade linkages in the investment plans of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme at the country level. Pilot analyses were undertaken in Mozambique, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Three projects were approved to facilitate trade in livestock and livestock products in Ethiopia, promote plant-based trade from Zambia to countries of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and mainstream sanitary and phytosanitary investments into the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and other national policy frameworks in countries of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

17. UNIDO supported a $3-million capacity-building project for more than 9,000 coffee farmers, funded by Italy, to increase incomes and improve coordination in the coffee value chain in Ethiopia and to enhance the quantity and quality of exported coffee. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) also implemented a project, funded by Irish Aid, in Ethiopia to enhance agricultural production and food security through improved weather, climate and agrometeorological services and advisories at the regional, district, village and farm levels.

18. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and FAO supported the establishment of a food safety surveillance system in Benin, helping the country's farmers to resume their pineapple exports to the European Union.

19. The Common Fund for Commodities supported the Malawi Enterprise Development Fund in scaling up access to finance for smallholder potato farmers, addressing about 250,000 farmers, with an average increase in net income of $120 per annum through finance provided for potato production on 45,000 ha of agricultural land.

20. Under the Cost of Hunger in Africa study, a key advocacy tool to increase commitments of policymakers and decision makers to prioritizing nutrition investments at the national level, the World Food Programme (WFP) supported the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency in implementing the study in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, bringing the number of countries that completed the study to 16. In this context, WFP, ECA and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency organized the first expert group forum on reducing child stunting in Africa, focusing on strategies to mainstream nutrition into national budgets and plans.

21. WFP continued to support the implementation of the Home Grown School Feeding Programme, one of the flagship programmes of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculiure Development Programme, including through commissioning a continental study on sustainable school feeding across the Africa Union and supporting the commemoration of the Africa Day of School Feeding, observed every year since 2016 on 1 March. As a result, it contributed to promoting local development, fighting food and nutrition insecurity and disease, linking local small producers to markets and stimulating agriculture production.

22. FAO contributed to the establishment of the pan-African parliamentary alliance for food security and nutrition to strengthen legal frameworks for an enabling environment for food security and nutrition, including the right to adequate food in the region. In November 2017, FAO engaged with the Parliament of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on promoting gender equality in land-based agricultural investments in Africa and with the Parliament of Rwanda on policy dialogue on the nexus between the country's agriculture policy and gender equality to advance the commitments of the African Union towards ending hunger and malnutrition by 2025 and supporting efforts to improve the lives and livelihoods of women.

23. The Common Fund for Commodities helped a tea processing company in Burundi to upgrade and expand its value chain. Through better husbandry and plucking practices, the project will increase smallholder yields, quality and profitability.

24. On regional integration, UNCTAD supported four sessions of the Continental Free Trade Area negotiation forum, held in May, October and November 2017. Under the planned COMESA, East African Community and SADC Tripartite Free Trade Area, UNCTAD supported the collection of data in 12 pilot countries in Africa on comprehensive non-tariff measures.

25. UNCTAD initiated the development of the ECOWAS regional services policy review, the aim of which is to support regional integration and ensure coherence in the negotiating positions of Member States across various trade forums. UNCTAD also coordinated data collection on non-tariff measures in Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo.

26. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided strategic and technical advice in support of the development of the Protocol

to the Treaty Establishing the African Economic Community relating to the Free Movement of Persons, the Right of Residence and the Right of Establishment and its implementation plan, which were adopted at the thirtieth African Union summit, in January 2018.

B. Infrastructure development

27. The World Bank Group continued to support infrastructure projects in the framework of the flagship Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa of the African Union Commission. The World Bank committed $3.9 billion to national and regional energy, transport and information and communications technology projects in sub-Saharan Africa from July 2016 to June 2017 and a further $900 million from July 2017 to January 2018.

28. UNIDO implemented a $1.4-million project to strengthen the infrastructure of Namibia to boost exports in fish and meat products and improve the product value chain.

29. With respect to energy, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) supported the development of renewable and clean energy and energy efficiency in African countries. In rural areas of the Gambia, UNIDO implemented a project that generated more than 900 MWh and saved about 1,100 tons of carbon dioxide. It also ensured that solutions were tailored to the needs of women and allowed for their active participation in distributing and marketing the technologies.

30. With regard to transport, the International Civil Aviation Organization held, in November 2017, a world aviation forum on financing the development of aviation infrastructure, at which a plan of action was adopted for the development of aviation infrastructure in Africa. The plan of action contributed to the mobilization of funds for aviation and was submitted to the thirtieth African Union summit in January 2018.

31. The International Civil Aviation Organization and the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) supported the African Union Commission in the promotion of the Single African Air Transport Market, which was launched at the thirtieth African Union summit. As a result, a record number of 23 African countries have now joined and signed the declaration of commitment to the establishment of the market, paving the way for the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision of 1999.

32. With respect to information and communications technology, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) supported new draft laws on information and communications technology, a piece of secondary legislation and the creation of new specialized regulatory agencies for frequencies and information and communications technology in Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Madagascar, Rwanda and Togo. In Uganda, ITU supported the development of the Digital Uganda Vision to integrate and harmonize all policies related to information and communications technology.

33. In order to address the growing digital gap between developed and developing countries, ITU assisted African countries in developing their digital economy policies and national broadband plans and prepared a case study on the One Network Area roaming framework for the countries of the East Africa Northern Corridor, which was adopted as a benchmark for roaming.

34. In compliance with its International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments, the International Maritime

Organization (IMO) supported African countries in reducing the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in ships' ballast water.

C. Human capital development, health, nutrition, science, technology and innovation

35. The World Bank Group lending and commitments for social and human development in Africa amounted to $2.6 billion from July 2017 to January 2018. The commitments covered mainly health and social protection projects, with significant investment in strengthening health systems in order to increase access and improve service delivery and pandemic response.

36. With respect to health, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) partnered with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the Global Programme to Accelerate Action to End Child Marriage and the Joint Programme on Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: Accelerating Change. Since the start of the second phase of the programme in 2014, more than 6,000 public declarations of abandonment of female genital mutilation have been made, nearly 2.4 million girls and women have received services for protection and care related to female genital mutilation and more than 18 million individuals have been reached.

37. UNICEF has supported countries in enhancing HIV programming for children and adolescents. As a result, more than 75 per cent of health facilities in 11 countries offer provider-initiated testing and counselling and 43,529 HIV-positive women have continued treatment in humanitarian settings.

38. In January 2018, UNICEF, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) joined the African Union Commission and the Organization of African First Ladies against HIV/AIDS in launching a new continental campaign, known as "Free to shine", to accelerate the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV. IAEA, WHO and the International Agency for Research on Cancer conducted reviews to assess national capacities and provide recommendations to strengthen the cancer control programmes of the Congo, Swaziland and Togo.

39. In partnership with the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Islamic Development Bank and WHO, IAEA provided advisory support to African countries in developing proposals to secure concessional loans and/or grants from the Islamic Development Bank, the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and in identifying additional potential funding partners to fund national cancer control programmes.

40. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) rehabilitated a multimedia centre in Dosso, the Niger, to facilitate the access of women and young people to information related to reproductive health and employment opportunities, to improve computer literacy for young girls and to organize distance training on key development issues.

41. The World Bank Group supported Africa's Science and Technology Consolidated Plan of Action, in particular the goals of addressing the data and gender gaps by rebalancing post-secondary education towards the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics. In addition, the Africa Centres of Excellence project, funded by the World Bank, supported technical and applied science, technology, engineering and mathematics research. ITU trained about 200

professionals to promote the development of information and communications technology and broadband access across Africa.

42. In September 2017, the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States facilitated the signing of the host country agreement and the financial and in-kind contributions agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Turkey, which resulted in pledges and disbursements of resources in support of the effective operationalization of the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries.

D. Labour, employment creation, social protection, migration and mobility

43. During the review period, the International Labour Organization (ILO) continued to advocate more and better jobs, inclusive growth and improved employment prospects for young people in Africa. The contribution of ILO to the African Union Commission and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency encompassed the development of knowledge products and statistics on labour migration.

44. In the area of labour statistics, the ILO guidelines will assist countries in producing harmonized and comparable indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 in line with international standards. They will also help in the creation of baseline indicators for the implementation of the commitments of the extraordinary summit on employment, poverty eradication and inclusive development and the first 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063. ILO also assisted the African Union in developing a road map for the release of its first report on informal economy statistics in Africa in 2018.

45. Through the Joint Labour Migration Programme, ILO supported the revision of the migration policy framework of the African Union and the development of a plan of action (2018–2027), which were adopted at the thirtieth African Union summit in January 2018.

46. UNCTAD, the International Organization for Migration and UNHCR published a policy framework in April 2018 to support the socioeconomic inclusion of refugees and vulnerable migrants and maximize their contribution in host economies through entrepreneurial activities.

47. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the Department of Public Information, ECA, the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism organized a high-level event on addressing the nexus between climate change and migration and its implications for peace and security in Africa. The event provided a platform for raising awareness and discussing the nature and impact of and responses to climate change, migration and conflict in Africa. At the meeting, participants further sought to foster integrated policies and strategies, deepen cooperation and partnerships and enhance support for African efforts to address the nexus.

48. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, supported the reintegration of migrants and the fight against radicalization through job creation for the restoration of degraded lands and their productive base.

49. UNWTO and the Government of Zambia hosted an international conference on the theme "Promoting sustainable tourism: a tool for inclusive growth and community engagement in Africa" in November 2017. During the event, the South Luangwa National Park was declared the world's first sustainable wildlife park. In the Lusaka Declaration, the key role of sustainable tourism in reducing poverty was emphasized and stakeholders were encouraged to give a prominent role to sustainable tourism in their political and economic agendas.

E. Gender equality and the empowerment of women and young people

50. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa organized, in collaboration with UN-Women, a high-level side event on the margins of the sixty-second Commission on the Status of Women, entitled "African Women's Decade: stepping up action for and with rural women to 2020". The event raised global awareness of African Women's Decade, 2010–2020, women and girls and mobilized support for the accelerated implementation of the thematic priorities of the decade.

51. Within the consultations of the United Nations system on the draft African Union gender strategy (2018–2023), UNHCR expanded the strategy to include the forcibly displaced, stateless women and girls and migrants, who are affected the most by violence and conflicts.

52. Through its programme for the economic empowerment of women in the energy sector across East and Southern Africa, UN-Women contributed to ensuring that women, especially the poorest and most excluded, are economically empowered and benefit from development.

53. ITC, through its SheTrades initiative, ensured that more African women engaged in trade and grew their businesses by harnessing trade policies, financial inclusion, gender-disaggregated data, public and private procurement, ownership rights and capacity-building, by using a web and mobile application and by hosting business events.

54. In November 2017, WIPO and the Japan Patent Office organized a regional forum on the theme "Innovation and intellectual property as engines for competitive agribusiness: empowering women researchers and entrepreneurs in Africa" in Morocco. The forum contributed to the development of women's skills in agricultural and agribusiness research by fostering innovation and using the intellectual property system for economic development and wealth creation.

55. IMO supported the establishment of the Women in the Maritime Sector in East and Southern Africa association and facilitated the establishment of a similar association for the West and Central Africa subregion, namely, the Women's International Shipping and Trading Association, in support of gender equality and the integration of women in the maritime industry.

56. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) supported the Pan-African Parliament on sexual and reproductive health and other gender-related issues, including female genital mutilation and combating traditional practices affecting the health of women and children.

57. UN-Women helped the Government of Guinea-Bissau to provide women and young female victims of gender-based violence, HIV/AIDS and harmful practices with access to improved health-care services. A management unit to follow up on the

services provided to pregnant women and female victims of gender-based violence and HIV/AIDS was established and launched in the Simão Mendes National Hospital in Bissau. UN-Women also helped to initiate a multisectoral programme to empower 5,000 local youth volunteers in the prevention and eradication of gender-based violence across the country.

58. UN-Women launched the HeForShe campaign, as well as 16 days of activism on gender-based violence, in Sierra Leone on 25 November 2017. At the launch, 500 men and women completed a 15 km walk, engaging more than 10,000 commuters and residents in the central business district and west end of Freetown on various messages to end violence against women and girls. Thirty members of the United Nations country team in Sierra Leone pledged to galvanize efforts to end violence against women and girls. As a result of this advocacy campaign, 300 rural women pledged to stop female genital mutilation in Sierra Leone.

59. UN-Women, UNICEF and UNFPA, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defence of Sierra Leone and Irish Aid, supported a national conference and a regional meeting on ending child marriage. The meeting helped to scale up interventions on ending child marriage in West and Central Africa, raise awareness of the prevalence of child marriage and formulate solutions to female genital mutilation, teenage pregnancy and harmful traditional practices.

60. The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification facilitated gender mainstreaming in three projects, in Burkina Faso, Chad and the Niger, under the Front local environnemental pour une Union verte (FLEUVE) project, thereby strengthening the capacities of local communities by boosting investment in land restoration and creating employment opportunities.

61. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs organized a break-out session on Africa during the Economic and Social Council Youth Forum in January 2018. At the session, the possible role of young African people in combating corruption at all levels was discussed and the need to promote the social, economic and political participation of young people was highlighted.

62. The United Nations Democracy Fund increased the inclusion of the needs of young people in local government policies in Mozambique, strengthened the engagement by young people in community peacebuilding activities in Burundi and supported amendments to legislation on the freedom of information in the Gambia.

63. UNCTAD, UNDP and Rwanda convened a continent-wide youth entrepreneurship forum, known as the "YouthConnekt Africa summit", in Rwanda in August 2017. The forum provided young people in Africa an opportunity to interact with continental leaders and the Chief Executive Officer of Alibaba and Special Adviser of UNCTAD for Youth Entrepreneurship and Small Business, Jack Ma. Following the summit, a select group of young African people attended a skill-upgrading session on entrepreneurship at Alibaba premises in China. In December 2017, through the African Entrepreneurship Policy Forum, UNCTAD and the Rwanda Development Board supported the development of an enabling entrepreneurial ecosystem.

64. ITC supported youth employment and entrepreneurship through its youth empowerment project in the Gambia, by improving the skills and employability of potential and returning migrants in accordance with the demands of the job market. The project offered possibilities for young people interested in moving into the commercial agriculture, service business or tourism sectors and addressed the root causes of irregular migration.

65. FAO facilitated training opportunities in agribusiness and entrepreneurship for small and medium agro-enterprises across Africa, with priority given to young people and women. Through the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund for Food Security, FAO supported the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency in the implementation in countries of projects focused on youth employment.

66. UNIDO implemented a $1.3-million project to promote entrepreneurship and technical skills among young people in Nigeria. The project built the capacities of 350 persons and delivered a gender-sensitive entrepreneurship syllabus that was implemented in 34 trade subjects.

F. Humanitarian matters and disaster risk management

67. OHCHR has developed a human rights and international humanitarian law compliance framework for the Joint Force of the Group of Five for the Sahel, establishing a set of norms applicable in situations of peace and conflict that actors are obligated to respect. In addition, an operational plan has been designed to strengthen the capacity of the Joint Force to prevent human rights violations during its operations.

68. OHCHR has built a partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officers, judges and prosecutors, through a number of training programmes, to apply international human rights norms in implementing counter-terrorism measures. A fully fledged programme to train those actors is in place, consisting of four workshops to train about 100 trainers from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger.

69. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs organized, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, a panel discussion on the protection of civilians in Africa, with a focus on the situation in the Central African Republic and South Sudan, on the occasion of World Humanitarian Day during Africa Humanitarian Week, in August 2017. As a result, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Refugees, Returnees and Internally Displaced Persons of the Permanent Representatives Committee of the African Union made a commitment to spearhead the formal adoption of the draft guidelines on the protection of civilians in peace support operations of the Union.

70. Within the framework of the response to the humanitarian crisis caused by the Boko Haram insurgency, UNICEF supported 5,569 children formerly associated with armed groups in 2017. UNICEF and its partners also supported the enforcement of handover protocols in Chad and the Niger and facilitated the adoption of the action plan with the Civilian Joint Task Force in Nigeria, benefiting a total of 277,724 children.

71. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict continued to engage with parties to conflict to raise awareness of the plight of children affected by armed conflict. In the Central African Republic, the United Nations dialogue with armed groups led to the release of thousands of children from their ranks. The Front populaire pour la renaissance de la Centrafrique and the Union pour la paix en Centrafrique issued command orders in May and September 2017, respectively, ordering the release of all associated children. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the United Nations supported the authorities with the implementation of the action plan to end child recruitment and sexual violence against children. In Mali and Nigeria, progress was made in the implementation of action

plans adopted in 2017 that aimed to end and prevent the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict.

72. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction facilitated and supported the broader participation of Africa in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Mexico in May 2017. The Office supported the development of the Africa common position, which contains seven concrete commitments to accelerate the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Programme of Action for its Implementation in Africa.

73. As part of the United Nations system-wide approach to assist victims of the mudslide emergency in Sierra Leone in August 2017, UNHCR airlifted household items worth $55,000, deployed one staff member and provided shelter in kind (300 tents) and in cash-based interventions.

G. Environment, population and urbanization

74. The secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change supported the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and African countries with their preparations for the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention. The secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification continued to provide capacity-building programmes to 46 African countries to set their land degradation neutrality targets.

75. The World Bank, through the multi-donor TerrAfrica Leveraging Fund, strengthened the capacity of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency to carry out its mandate of advocacy, mutual learning and resource mobilization and alignment among its member countries for sustainable land and water management actions. Furthermore, World Bank lending for environment and land and water management projects in Africa amounted to $1.8 billion from July 2016 to June 2017 and $700 million from July 2017 to January 2018.

76. UNIDO implemented the SwitchMed project for safeguarding the environment in Tunisia. The project facilitated the shift towards sustainable consumption and production by equipping Tunisian industry, entrepreneurs, civil society and policymakers with policy development skills. The project is expected to result in estimated annual savings of 35,227 tons of carbon dioxide, 445,000 m^3 of water, 111.2 GwH in energy and 9,700,000 euros for the 26 companies involved in the project.

77. In accordance with its policies and practices related to environmental protection, climate change, noise and local air quality, the International Civil Aviation Organization supported 12 African countries in their submission of action plans to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from international aviation.

78. In September 2017, the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and UNDP convened a regional dialogue on nationally determined contributions for Africa, focusing on enhancing the understanding and implementation of the Paris Agreement and nationally determined contributions of African countries. The dialogue provided a high-level platform to support African countries in the process of moving towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions.

79. WMO continued to support the implementation of the Global Framework for Climate Services in Africa to produce knowledge, information and services that

support effective decision-making on climate-sensitive sectors. The first phase of the adaptation programme of the Framework was successfully implemented in Malawi and the United Republic of Tanzania.

80. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs contributed to five projects in the East African Community to support Member States in developing and strengthening environment statistics and integrated environmental-economic accounting for improved monitoring of sustainable development. National missions on strengthening environment statistics also took place in the Gambia and Namibia in February 2018.

81. UNFPA, ECA, the African Development Bank and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency provided support to advance the African Union road map on harnessing the demographic dividend through investments in youth in more than 41 countries and advocated its adoption throughout the region. This support resulted in the adoption of a declaration, in which the Heads of State and Government of the African Union committed themselves to implementing the road map beyond 2017 and to report annually on progress with its implementation.

82. UNFPA trained youth leaders and university students on, and raised their awareness of, the demographic dividend. UNFPA also partnered with ECA to develop the demographic profile of African countries, in which the important trends and dynamics that are shaping the continent's push towards harnessing the demographic dividend were highlighted.

83. UNHCR provided support for the convening of the fourth Conference of African Ministers responsible for Civil Registration, held in Mauritania in December 2017, on the theme "Accelerating a coordinated improvement of civil registration and vital statistics for implementation and monitoring of the development agenda in Africa: review of progress and the way forward". The Conference enhanced the understanding of the centrality of civil registration and vital statistics in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 and international human rights instruments.

84. In February 2018, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa convened a high-level event on the margins of the ninth World Urban Forum, in collaboration with ECA, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, and with the engagement of a wide array of African stakeholders, on supporting the effective implementation of the New Urban Agenda to facilitate poverty eradication through urban job creation and entrepreneurship development in Africa. The event mobilized African stakeholders around ending all forms of poverty within the continental framework for the New Urban Agenda in Africa.

H. Advocacy, information, communications and culture

85. On the margins of the General Assembly debate on the development of Africa in October 2017, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, together with ECA, the Department of Public Information, the African Union, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism, organized Africa Week 2017 to advocate the joint and integrated implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. Throughout the week, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa provided a global policy platform for high-level African stakeholders to engage directly with the United Nations system, the private sector,

civil society, academia and the media. As part of the activities for the week, the Department of Public Information organized an event on how to leverage the continent's competitive advantages and growth sectors, as well as address the transport and logistics challenges on the continent, to support the Move Africa initiative of NEPAD.

86. In November 2017, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa organized, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, ECA, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism, the Federation of African Journalists and the African Media Initiative, the third Africa senior media dialogue on the role of the media in Africa's development and the empowerment of women and their support to Agenda 2063. The Federation of African Journalists adopted the Addis Ababa Declaration, including 10 concrete recommendations on strengthening the capacity of the African media and empowering them to change and take ownership of the narrative on Africa and its development.

87. Throughout the year, the Department of Public Information produced news and features in the six United Nations official languages, as well as Kiswahili and Portuguese, about development issues and NEPAD activities. All 2017 editions of the *Africa Renewal* magazine of the Department of Public Information carried stories on the achievements and challenges of NEPAD and on Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda.

88. African countries continued to host national events for World Environment Day, the most important day of the United Nations for encouraging worldwide awareness and action for the protection of the environment. African countries are also actively participating in global campaigns of UNEP, including Clean Seas, Wild for Life, Beat Pollution, Breath Life and Champions of the Earth.

I. Governance and peace and security

89. The United Nations Democracy Fund managed and funded 36 projects implemented by civil society organizations in Africa that focused on key themes such as youth engagement and the rights and empowerment of women. In Côte d'Ivoire, the Fund supported the civic participation of vulnerable youth by educating them on human rights and democratic citizenship issues. In Kenya, the Fund empowered women and young people living in informal settlements to participate more meaningfully in local governance.

90. In Kenya, UN-Women convened all women candidates for a networking platform in Nairobi in June 2017, where they were made aware of the importance of working together and the opportunities available to them from State and non-State actors. UN-Women partnered with youth organizations and networks in Kenya, including Youth Agenda, Africa Youth Trust and Youth Initiatives Kenya, to develop mobilization strategies, including through radio and social media campaigns, namely, the campaign using the hashtag #chaguamani, youth centres and bikes with placards as a medium to disseminate messages of peace and political tolerance, which enhanced access to information on the participation of young women in the elections in 2017. UN-Women also helped the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission to mobilize women, young people and persons with disabilities to register as voters in remote areas of the country. These initiatives enhanced access to evidence-based information on the participation of young women in the elections in 2017 and directly contributed to the increased participation of young people in the

electoral process. In Cameroon, ahead of the electoral process in 2018, UN-Women supported national stakeholders in conducting a wide advocacy initiative to increase the political participation of women.

91. UNCTAD, through its Global Cyberlaw Tracker, supported 52 African countries in adopting e-transaction laws for consumer and data protection from cyber criminals. To date, 33 African countries have adopted laws to protect consumers online, 50 have adopted laws on cybercrime and 43 have adopted laws on data protection.

92. The United Nations Global Compact launched the Global Compact Local Network in Kinshasa in September 2017, with a view to contributing to the improvement of the business environment in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Through their inclusion in the network, a number of companies in the country committed themselves to developing corporate social responsibility strategies and measures.

93. The Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support continued to collaborate, through the United Nations Office to the African Union, with the African Union Commission to coordinate and support peace efforts in Africa within the guidelines of the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security. Progress has been achieved in the implementation of the Framework through joint consultations, assessments, annual conferences and enhanced technical-level interactions, which contributed to the harmonization of different strategic approaches, the development of a common understanding of conflicts in Africa and an increase in effectiveness. During the review period, joint field visits were conducted to the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and the Lake Chad Basin.

94. The United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel (UNOWAS) continued to collaborate with the African Union Commission and ECOWAS to defuse tensions in the subregion. UNOWAS issued joint communiqués with the African Union and ECOWAS calling for a peaceful resolution of the political crisis in Togo. UNOWAS continued to help to sustain peace in Burkina Faso and the Gambia. In addition, a joint mission of the African Union, ECOWAS and the United Nations was conducted to Sierra Leone in November 2017, with a view to promoting a peaceful political environment ahead of the elections that took place in March 2018.

95. A joint United Nations-African Union high-level solidarity mission to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria was undertaken in July 2017, with the aim of revitalizing the participation and leadership of women in peace, security and development. UNOWAS undertook joint missions with representatives of ECOWAS, UN-Women, OHCHR and the Working Group on Women, Youth, Peace and Security in West Africa and the Sahel to Cotonou, Praia and N'Djamena to advocate the adoption of national action plans as called for in Security Council resolutions on women, youth and peace and security.

96. In Nigeria, UN-Women facilitated the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security in northern Nigeria and in the States of Adamawa, Plateau and Gombe. In the three States, the peace architecture was successfully reviewed from a gender and human rights perspective and their coordinating bodies and structures were identified. The findings and recommendations of the mapping exercise were validated by national and local stakeholders.

97. In Kenya, in collaboration with local institutions and civil society partners, UN-Women provided safe spaces for 475 women and girls who attended "women

peace cafés" in the Coast Region to share their experiences of violent extremism, including the stigma and discrimination that they face as victims. As active agents of peace, the beneficiaries also explored how they could use their roles as mothers, wives and sisters to prevent the escalation of any peculiar behaviour into harm by taking remedial steps through counselling or by seeking positive alternative measures.

98. In November 2017, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and the Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy and Development organized a meeting on the role of African civil society in countering violent extremism in Africa. The meeting contributed to peace mediation and peacebuilding support by strengthening cooperation and coordination among African civil society organizations in further enhancing their participation in national, regional and international processes. The meeting called for increased international support of African civil society organizations in preventing violent extremism.

99. WFP, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development visited the African Union Commission, Ethiopia and South Sudan to show their solidarity in and commitment to jointly addressing the challenges facing Africa, including the nexus between peace, security and migration. In Somalia, WFP promoted the incorporation of food security and livelihoods into national peacebuilding plans and the national development plan, 2017–2019.

100. The Office for Disarmament Affairs provided national capacity-building programmes for the Lake Chad Basin countries affected by Boko Haram (Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria) to prevent the diversion of small arms and light weapons to foreign terrorists. In November 2017, more than 50 participants from the four countries were trained on existing international standards relating to the control of small arms and light weapons, ammunition and explosives.

101. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa organized a meeting on the theme "Role of early warning in silencing the guns: enhancing United Nations support for the peace and development dimensions of Agenda 2063" in July 2017. The meeting contributed to the strengthening of the effectiveness of early warning systems in Africa. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa organized a high-level meeting in September 2017 on the theme "Peace, security and development nexus: sharing research and knowledge on managing the transition from stabilization to long-term peacebuilding and development within African centres of excellence". As a result, a network of African experts and practitioners was established to provide advice to the Secretary-General and the Chair of the African Union Commission on managing transitions from stabilization to long-term peace and security in Africa.

III. Policy issues in the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

A. Strengthening of the cluster system and enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union

102. During the review period, the United Nations system consolidated its cluster system in line with NEPAD, Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda. In April 2017, at the eighteenth session of the Regional Coordination Mechanism-Africa, the nine realigned clusters were confirmed. It was also confirmed that the programme of work of the clusters, 2016–2018, was fully aligned with the goals identified in the 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 and African Union Commission priorities.

103. With respect to cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union, the partnership was strengthened in the areas of peace, security and development. The Secretary-General and the Chair of the African Union Commission signed the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, in April 2017, and the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda, in January 2018. Under these frameworks, annual conferences of the United Nations and the African Union were launched in January 2017, with a view to enabling the exchange views on issues of interest to both bodies to create peace and stability in Africa.

B. Support to the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

104. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided more than 40 per cent of capacity development resources to sub-Saharan Africa. Capacity development resources focused on mobilizing domestic revenue, strengthening institutions and governance, deepening financial markets and improving data quality and availability. IMF has enhanced the provision of its technical assistance and training with the deployment of long-term advisers in selected countries and the expansion of the operations of its five Africa Regional Technical Assistance Centres and the Africa Training Institute in Mauritius.

105. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs organized three regional workshops, in Ethiopia, Kenya and Swaziland, and three technical cooperation projects, in Angola, Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania, to support national tax authorities and ministries of finance in protecting and broadening their tax bases, reaching a total of approximately 200 tax officials from 32 countries.

106. For fiscal year 2017 (July 2016–June 2017), the combined delivery of the International Development Association and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to sub-Saharan Africa amounted to $11.7 billion, while $2.6 billion of IBRD assistance was provided to North Africa. The International Finance Corporation committed $3.7 billion in new long-term financing and mobilization to the continent, and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency provided guarantees of $1 billion to sub-Saharan African countries.[1]

107. In August 2017, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the African Union Commission, UNDP, the World Bank and Japan organized the ministerial meeting of the sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development to follow up on the progress of the commitments of $30 billion made at the fifth and sixth Conferences, in 2013 and 2016. The meeting promoted high-level policy dialogue between Africa and its partners and contributed to the mobilization of support for a wide range of development initiatives.

108. In December 2017, at the eleventh session of the WTO Ministerial Conference, the Enhanced Integrated Framework benefited from a $23-million contribution from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, bringing total Enhanced

[1] The International Development Association is the World Bank's concessional financing window; the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development provides finance to middle-income countries; the International Finance Corporation is the private sector arm of the World Bank Group; and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency provides insurance guarantees against political risk for investments.

Integrated Framework resources for African least developed countries to $115 million for 2016–2022.

C. Cross-cutting issues

109. In November 2017, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs launched, at the round-table conference of the African Association for Public Administration and Management, an initiative to mainstream the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals into the curricula and training courses of public administration schools in Africa, mainly to equip public servants with the skills and competencies to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

110. WTO and UNCTAD provided support to the African group of WTO, including on technical and policy guidance and substantive analyses in line with the beneficial integration of African member States into the multilateral trading system and to facilitate their participation and the participation of officials of the African Union Commission in the eleventh session of the WTO Ministerial Conference.

111. In 2017, IAEA awarded 519 fellowships, made 95 scientific visits and provided 148 training courses to African countries. For instance, under its project on promoting the sustainability and networking of national nuclear institutions for development, representatives of 12 African countries were trained in the development and implementation of strategic action plans to help to promote peaceful applications of nuclear techniques.

112. UNWTO and the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture of Ghana organized an intensive executive course to help to equip officials and professionals of the Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Togo with state of the art tourism marketing tools to enhance the tourism experience at African destinations.

113. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNCTAD, UNODC, UN-Habitat, UNEP, ECA, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific have been implementing a programme on statistics and data to strengthen the capacity of African countries to accurately measure progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs continued to help Ethiopia and Rwanda to build and strengthen their national statistical and geospatial capacities, including through projects on enhancing national statistical capacity to measure, monitor, assess and report on progress on achieving targets for sustainable development, expected to be concluded at the end of June 2018.

114. In January 2018, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, ECA, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the African Union Commission organized a workshop in New York on the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development for African Member States. The workshop contributed to raising awareness about the Regional Forum in the lead up to the high-level political forum on sustainable development and to enhancing coordination among the global, regional and national levels in following up on the implementation of both Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda in Africa.

D. Institutional support

115. To strengthen the institutional capacity of NEPAD to deliver on environmental programmes in Africa, UNEP and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency are establishing the Africa Environment Partnership Platform to promote sustainable environmental management on the continent.

116. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa supported the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency in developing and implementing its strategy for skills and employment for young people. The aim of the strategy is to identify and promote effective, innovative and evidence-based strategies and interventions to tackle the youth employment challenge by leveraging knowledge, partnerships and domestic and international resources to maximize the value of youth employment investments, scale up action and increase impact at the local, national and regional levels.

117. Following the decision of the African Union in 2017 to expand the mandate of the African Peer Review Mechanism to include the monitoring of the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, UNAIDS supported the repositioning of the Mechanism as an innovative tool for sharing best practices on health epidemics and supporting country reviews through country-level engagement including all key stakeholders. In January 2018, UNAIDS and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights launched the first-ever report on human rights, HIV and health by an organ of the African Union. UNAIDS also helped the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention to establish a health situation room for disease surveillance and reporting across the continent, notably in Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Lesotho, Namibia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

118. In 2017, UNICEF, UNFPA and UN-Women supported the African Union in organizing a number of high-level events on ending child marriage, which leveraged further political commitment to ending the practice in Africa.

119. UNCTAD assisted the African Union in finalizing its trade facilitation strategy and supported the establishment of national trade facilitation committees at the national and regional levels across the continent.

E. Challenges and constraints

120. Resource constraints, weak inter-cluster collaboration and communication and the lack of an effective monitoring and evaluation framework are major challenges for the full implementation of the business plans of the clusters and capacity-building support.

121. The operationalization of the new cluster system will require enhanced coordination and resources to support the joint and integrated implementation and monitoring of Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

122. While the United Nations is embarking on comprehensive reforms in the areas of development, peace and security, it has continued to provide substantial support to the priority areas of NEPAD at both the global and the regional levels through the Regional Coordination Mechanism-Africa, the funding of programmes and projects,

capacity-building and institution-building activities, policy advisory services, resource mobilization, advocacy and humanitarian assistance.

123. Progress was made towards regional integration with the launch of the Single African Air Transport Market and the Continental Free Trade Area in January and March 2018, respectively. The United Nations system should further support regional integration, the implementation of the Continental Free Trade Area and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, finance, market integration and projects under the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa, with particular attention to energy and renewable energy.

124. During the review period, the United Nations strengthened its partnership with the African Union through the signing of two joint cooperation frameworks: the Joint United Nations-African Union Framework for an Enhanced Partnership in Peace and Security, in April 2017, and the African Union-United Nations Framework for the Implementation of Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda, in January 2018. The latter aims to support the inclusive growth and sustainable development of Africa through joint activities and programmes to accelerate the coordinated and integrated implementation, follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. It is imperative to ensure the complementarity of the two joint frameworks on peace and development to further reinforce the nexus between peace, security and development. With this unity of purpose, the United Nations system should further enhance coordination and support the implementation of the peace, security, development and human rights pillars to ensure that no one is left behind.

125. In the second year of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 of the African Union, the United Nations system took steps to enhance coordination and support for the joint, integrated implementation and monitoring of both development frameworks in Africa. The United Nations monitoring mechanism continued to monitor the commitments made towards Africa's development through its various regional stakeholders' meetings. The United Nations system should further support the domestication, mainstreaming and implementation processes at the regional, national and local levels and leverage multi-stakeholder partnerships to support the effective implementation of both agendas.

126. In support of the African Union theme for 2018, "Winning the fight against corruption: a sustainable path to Africa's transformation" the United Nations system should strengthen its coordination and enhance its support for the acceleration of the implementation of all commitments relating to the theme in their support to Africa.

127. The United Nations system should enhance its support for the promotion of governance, conflict prevention, peace, security, stability and human rights in Africa, notably by further enhancing coordination and cooperation with the African Union and the regional economic communities and strengthening their capacities in the areas of early warning and conflict prevention, meditation and conflict resolution, peacekeeping, peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction and development. It is also crucial to continue to support the efforts of the African Peer Review Mechanism to promote political, socioeconomic and corporate governance, the initiative to silence the guns in Africa by 2020 and African efforts to tackle emerging threats to peace and security, including terrorism, forced migration and trafficking in persons.

128. In order to encourage diversification, value addition and the integration of the global value chain, the United Nations system should continue to enhance its support for the development of productive capacity in Africa and support the implementation of the third Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 2016–2025.

129. With a view to ensuring environmental sustainability, nutrition and food security, the United Nations system should enhance its support for the implementation of all pillars of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme, in particular in the areas of food security and nutrition, rural development, agribusiness and climate-smart agriculture.

130. The United Nations system should continue to support programmes that will create decent work for all, with special emphasis on women, young people, persons with disabilities, refugees and internally displaced persons.

131. The United Nations system should enhance its support for the empowerment of young people in Africa, notably through the implementation of the plan of action for the African Youth Decade, 2009–2018, and the NEPAD strategy for skills and employment for youth.

132. As the end of the African Women's Decade, 2010–2020, approaches, the United Nations system should enhance its support for the acceleration of the implementation of global and regional decisions and commitments on gender equality and the empowerment of women.

133. The United Nations system should strengthen its support towards addressing climate change in Africa by prioritizing adaptation and mitigation through the development of skills, the transfer and use of relevant technology, including space-based technology, and the provision of financial and technical resources.